Diabetes Prevention in Al/AN Communities: *Turning Hope into*



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The Special Diabetes Program for Indians: Where are we in 2002?

- History of the Special Diabetes
 Program for Indians
- Evaluation of the Special Diabetes Program for Indians
- Outcomes of the Special Diabetes Program for Indians
- Future directions of the Special Diabetes Program for Indians

150 Service Units* in 12 Areas Located in 35 States

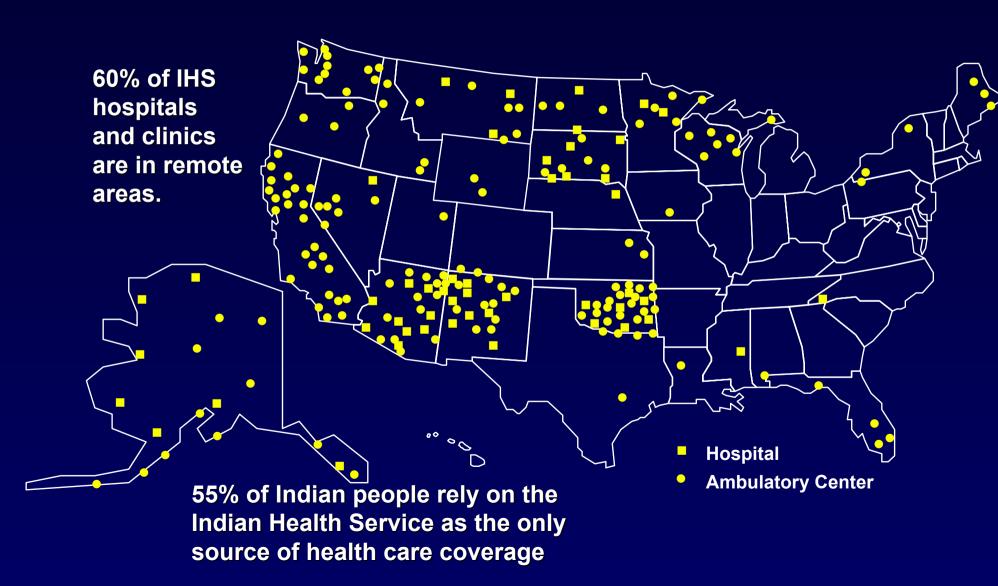


Indian Health Service: Health Care Services

IHS services are provided:

- directly through IHS inpatient and outpatient facilities
- through tribally contracted and operated health programs
- health care purchased from more than two thousand private providers
- The Indian health care system is comprised of 37 hospitals (13 tribal) and >300 IHS/tribal/urban outpatient facilities

A Predominantly Rural Primary Care System



Indian Health Service: Clinical Staff

The IHS clinical staff consists of approximately:

- > 840 physicians,
- > 380 dentists,
- > 100 physician assistants, and
- > 2,580 nurses.
- Other allied health professionals, such as nutritionists, health administrators, engineers, and medical records administrators.
- ** There is approximately a 10% vacancy rate for health professional positions in the IHS.

History of Diabetes Data in the IHS



- History of IHS
- History of IHS National Diabetes Program
- > IHS Standards of Care for Diabetes
- > IHS Diabetes Care & Outcomes Audit
- > Special Diabetes Program for Indians
- Future directions: translation of the Diabetes Prevention Program

Indian Health Service: History

Diabetes Program authorized through the Indian Health Care Improvement Act:

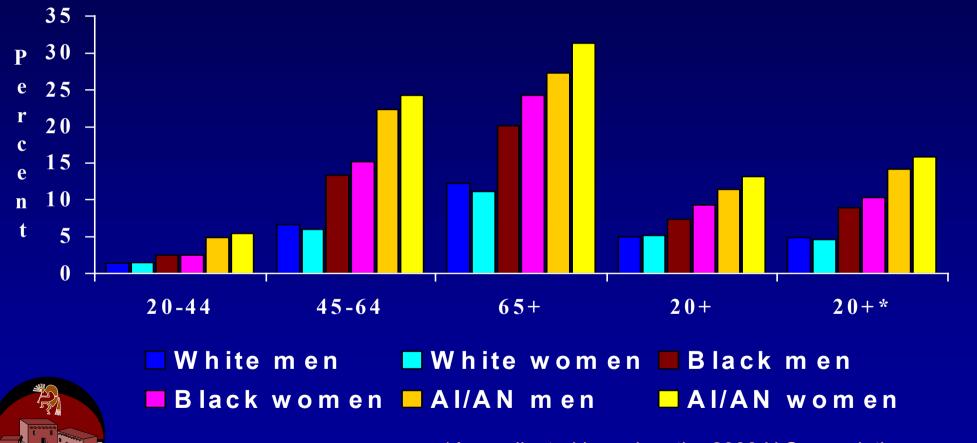
- National Office administers program
- Conduct surveillance & evaluation activities
- Model Diabetes Programs (19) in specific IHS Areas
- Diabetes Control Officers (now called "Area Diabetes Consultants") in each Area

IHS National Diabetes Program

1979 - 1985

- > IHS care based on infectious disease model
- Diabetes studies in Pima Indians
- National Commission on Diabetes
- Program established 1979 at Headquarters West in Albuquerque, NM via IHCIA
- Model Diabetes Programs, Diabetes Control Officers
- Issues: awareness, how to treat, & lack of adequate data and surveillance

Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults, by age, race, and sex, U.S. 2000

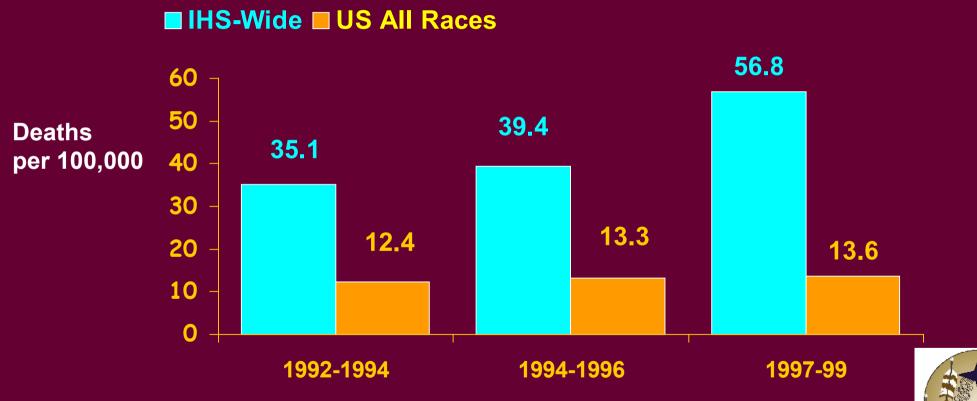


*Age-adjusted based on the 2000 U.S. population Source: 1997-99 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and 2001 Indian Health Service outpatient database.

Diabetes Mortality Rate

IHS-Wide* vs U.S. All Races‡ 1992-1999

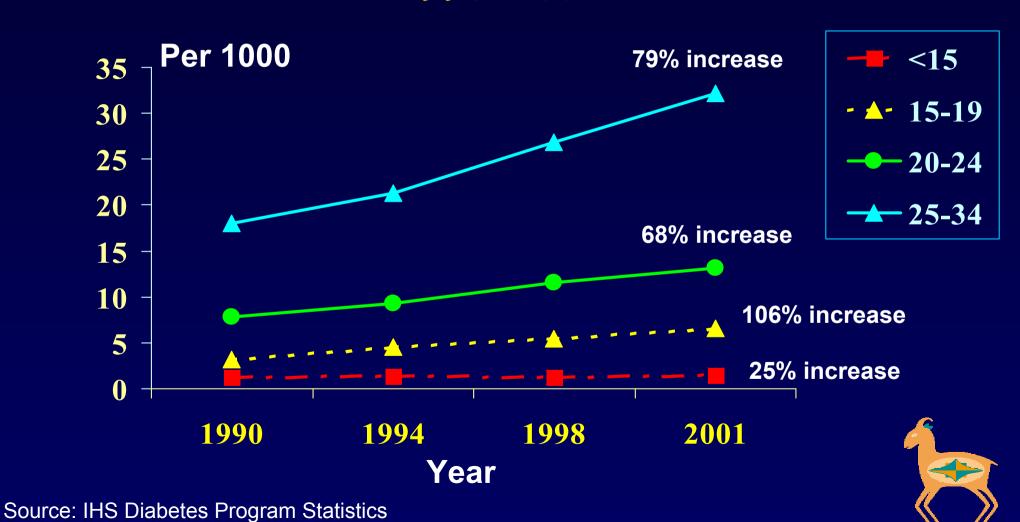
Age adjusted



Source: * IHS Program Statistics

‡ National Center for Health Statistics

Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among children and young people by age group, 1990-2001



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IHS Standards of Care for Diabetes and IHS Diabetes Care & Outcomes Audit 1985 - 1997

- Clinical care of diabetes (MDP experience)
- Consistency: standards and guidelines
- Measure and enhance delivery & quality of care
- Clinical & public health approach
- Diabetes network for rapid translation
- ➤ Staged Diabetes ManagementTM (SDM)
- Issues: provider awareness & data quality

IHS Standards of Care for Diabetes

- demographic information
- monitoring: baseline, yearly, each visit
- clinical, preventive and education measures

Annual Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit

- based on IHS Standards of Care for Diabetes
- voluntary participation
- > 87 process & outcome measures
- summary rate constructed for each measure
- uses Epi Info epidemiologic software
- reports generated for local, regional & national levels

Annual Diabetes Care and Outcomes Audit

200 €€

Methods

- > 151 facilities, 16,798 charts
- nationwide

- all ages
- > 1986-2001

Source: IHS National Diabetes

Program Statistics 1986-2001

Annual IHS Diabetes Care & Outcomes Audit

Sampling Strategy

- systematic random sample
- uniform definitions
- trained reviewers
- sample size to permit determination of ±10% of true rate with 9.0 power

Annual IHS Diabetes Care & Outcome Audit

Results: Age & Gender

- mean age 54.4 yrs (total sample) 54.9 years (women) 53.7 years (men)
- > 26% were over 65;
- > 18% were under age 40
- > 58% women, 42% men

Annual IHS Diabetes Care and Outcome

Results: Duration of Diabetes

- Less than 5 years
- > 5-10 years

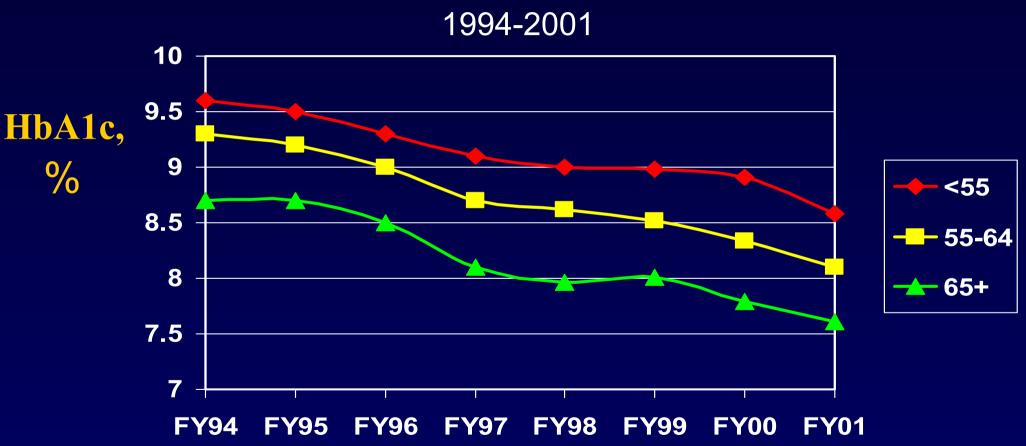
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Over 10 years

- 39%
- 31%
- 30%

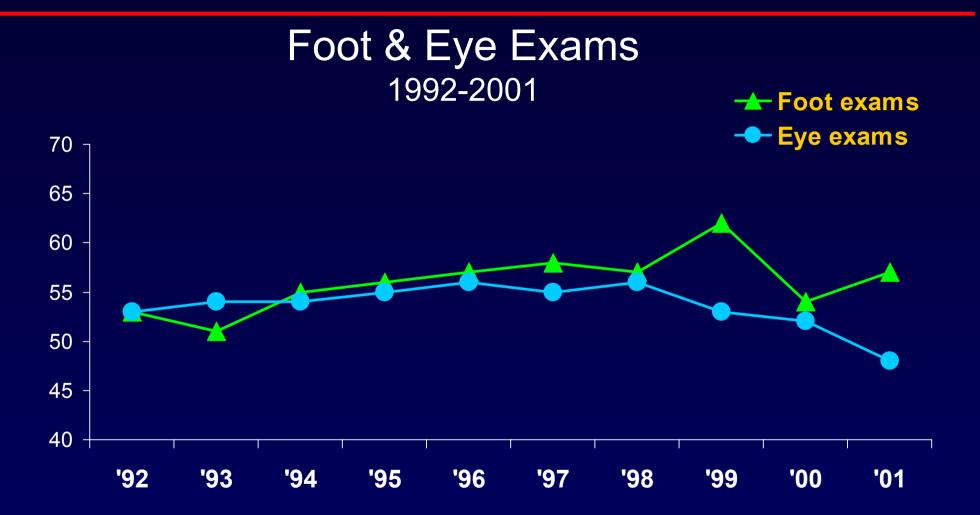
Source: IHS National Diabetes
Program Statistics, 2001

Glycemic control



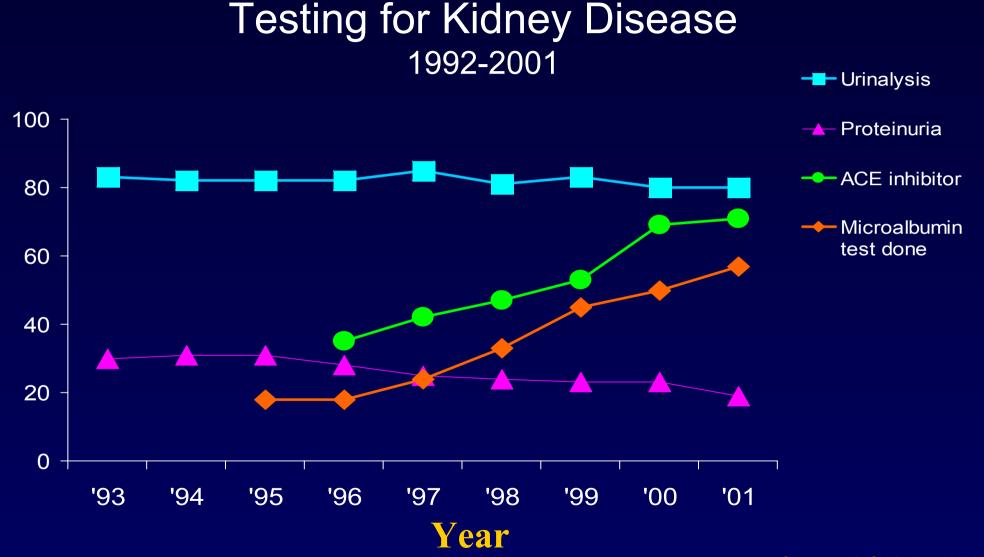
^{*}p<0.0001 comparing mean HbA1 levels in FY94 and FY01

Source: IHS National Diabetes Program Statistics 1994-2001

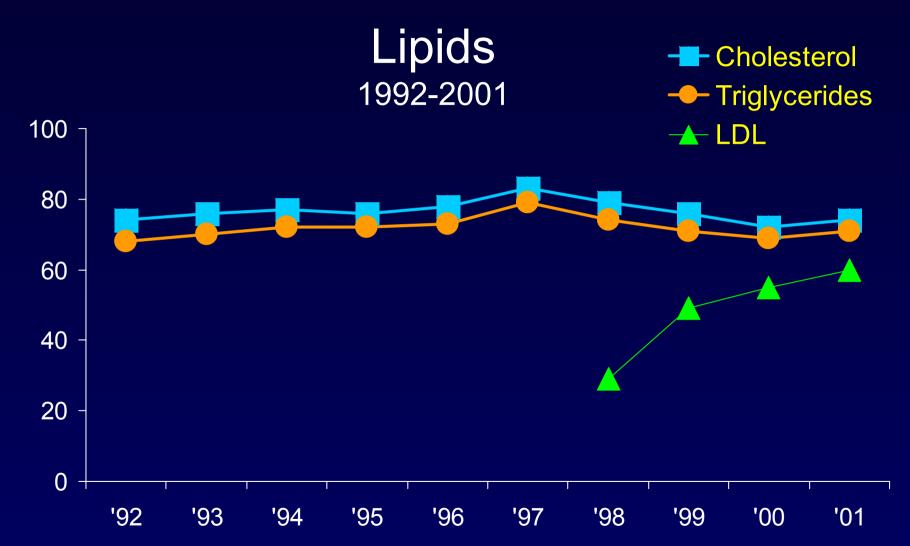




Source: IHS National Diabetes Program Statistics 1992-2001

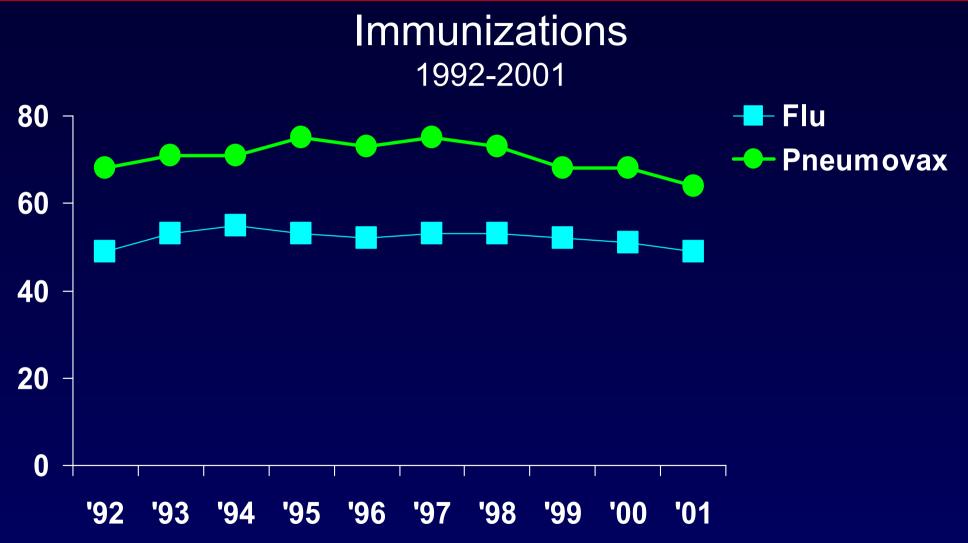


Source: IHS National Diabetes Program Statistics 1993-2001

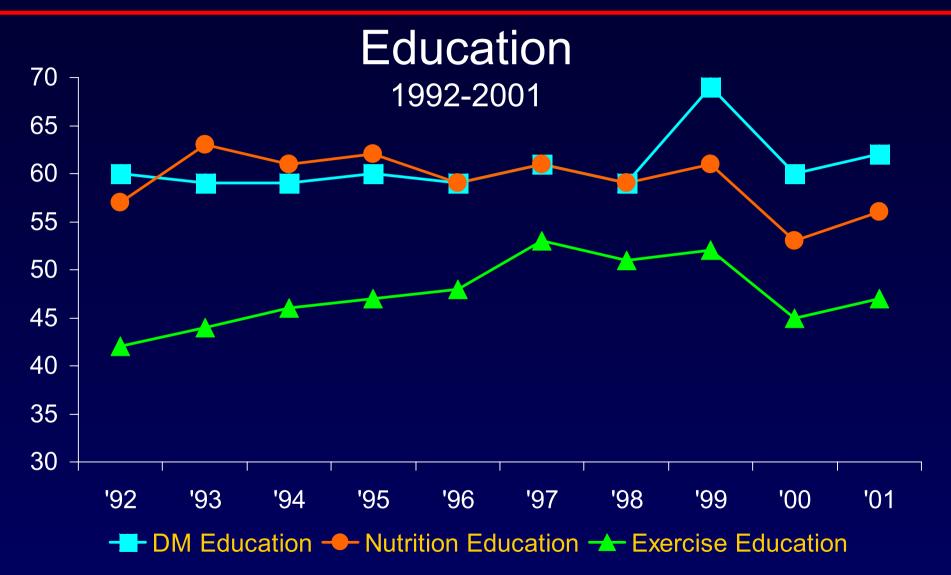




Source: IHS National Diabetes Program Statistics 1992-2001









- Powerful
- > tells a story
- Opportunities for improving care & a way to measure it
- compare ourselves to national benchmarks
- says "we know what we're doing"

Data Issues

- Manual vs electronic audit
- Definitions & cutpoints
- Consistency on national basis
- Diabetes Management System support
- technical assistance (Epi Centers)
- partners (ITSC, ORYX, GPRA, etc)

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Special Diabetes Program for Indians 1997 - 2003

- > Funding to tribes & tribal consortia
- > Treatment and prevention
- Primary prevention in 2/3 programs
- Community-based approach
- Issues: accountability & evaluation; quantitative & qualitative data; how to measure & describe our experience

Special Diabetes Program for Indians

1997 Balanced Budget Act

> \$30 million / yr for 5 years ('98 – '02)

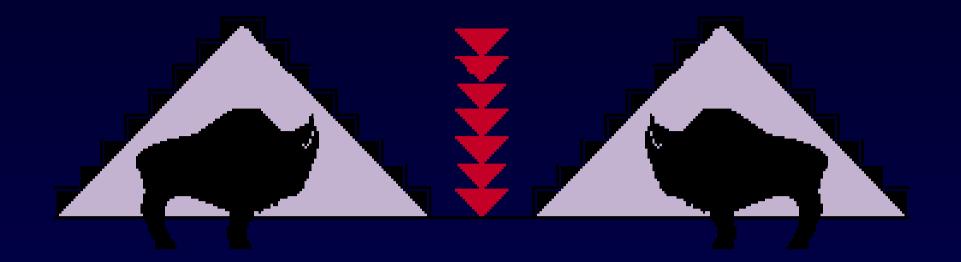
HR4577, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001

- > \$70 million / year ('01-'02)
- > \$100 million / year ('03)

"Best Practices"

- Foot care
- Eye care
- CVD risk reduction
- Renal preservation
- Glycemic control
- Dental
- DM in Youth

- Systems of care
- Diabetes screening
- DM in pregnancy
- Self care management
- Nutrition / phys activity education
- School health
- Community advocacy



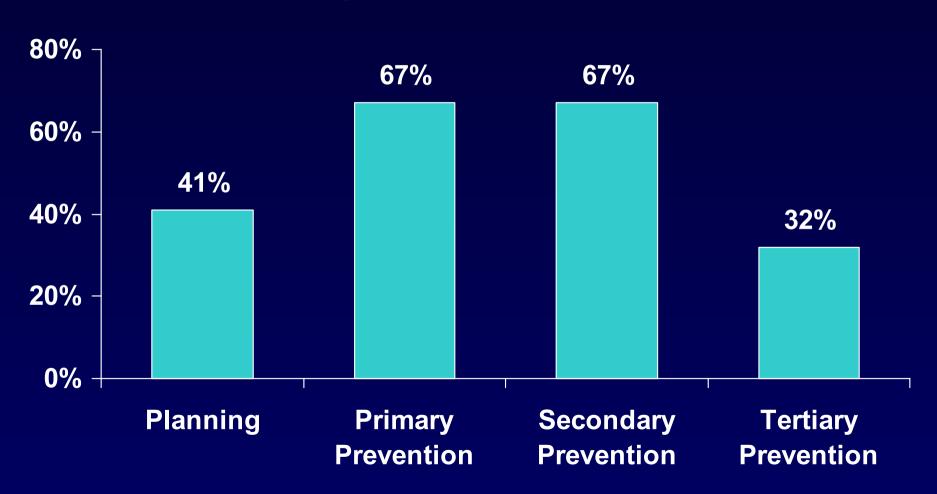
Evaluation

Sources of Data on SDPI

- Regional Meetings reports
- > SDPI Application Kits assessments
- Yearly progress reports / questionnaires
- Compendium reports
- > SDPI Audit "crosswalk"

Special Diabetes Program for Indians

Program Emphasis



Fiscal Year 2003 APPLICATION KIT

Grants for Special Diabetes Programs

For

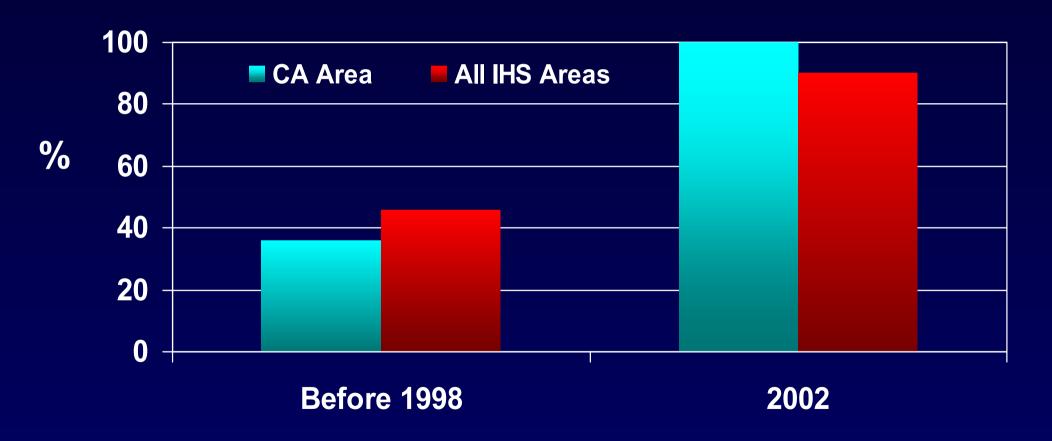
Indians



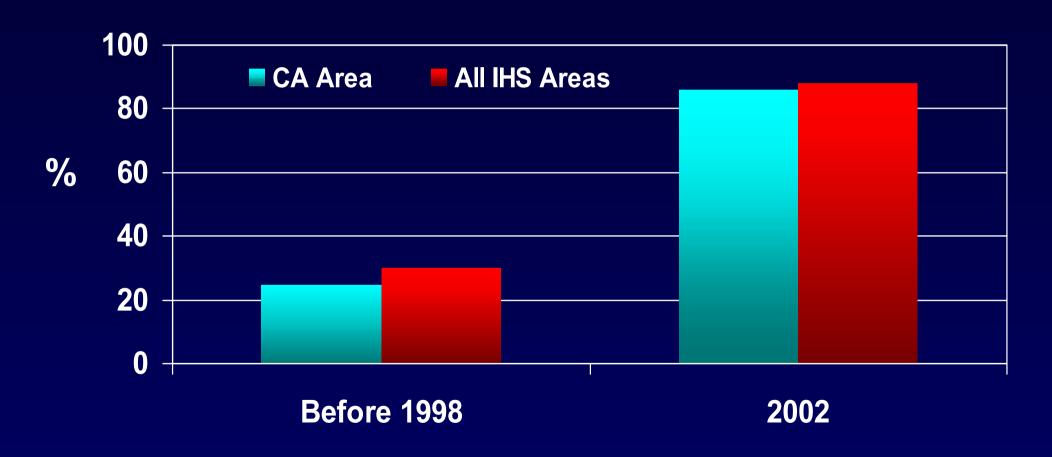
This program described at 93.237 in the catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Indian Health Service

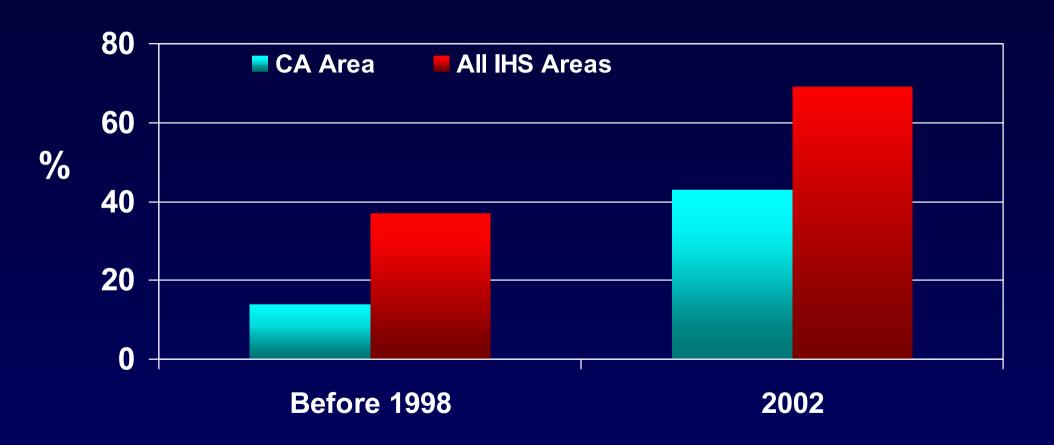
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Registry in Place



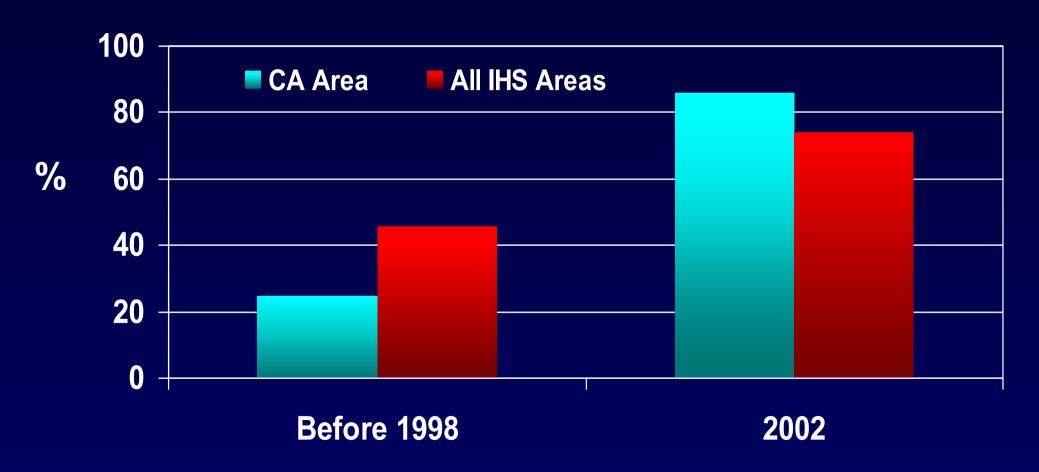
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Team



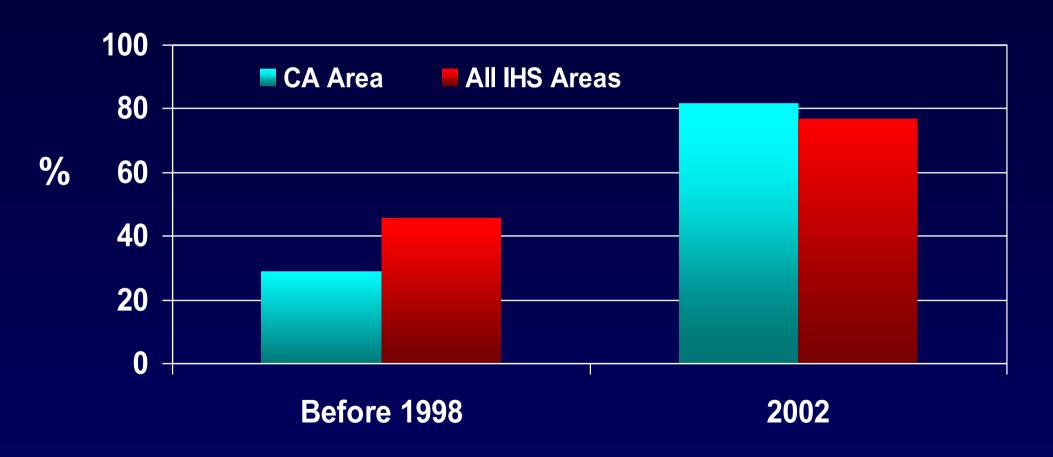
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Clinic



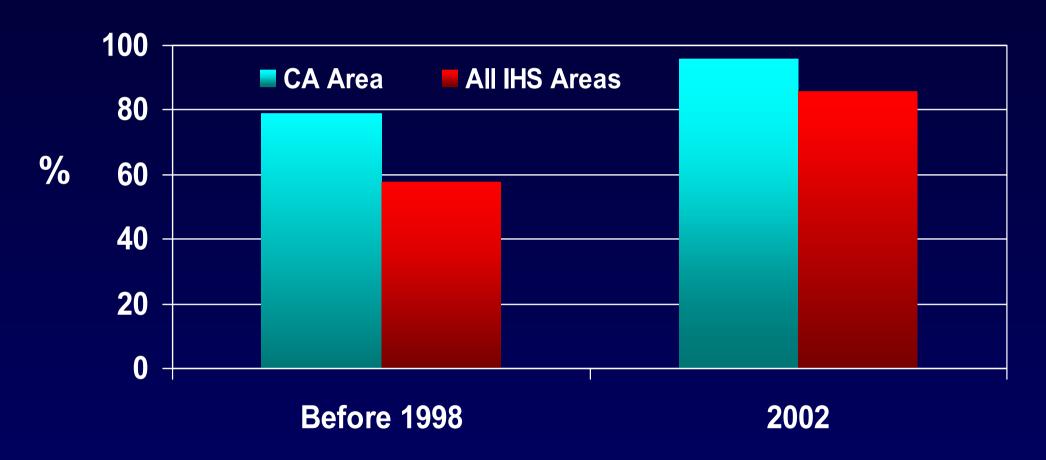
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Organized Approach to Diabetes Care



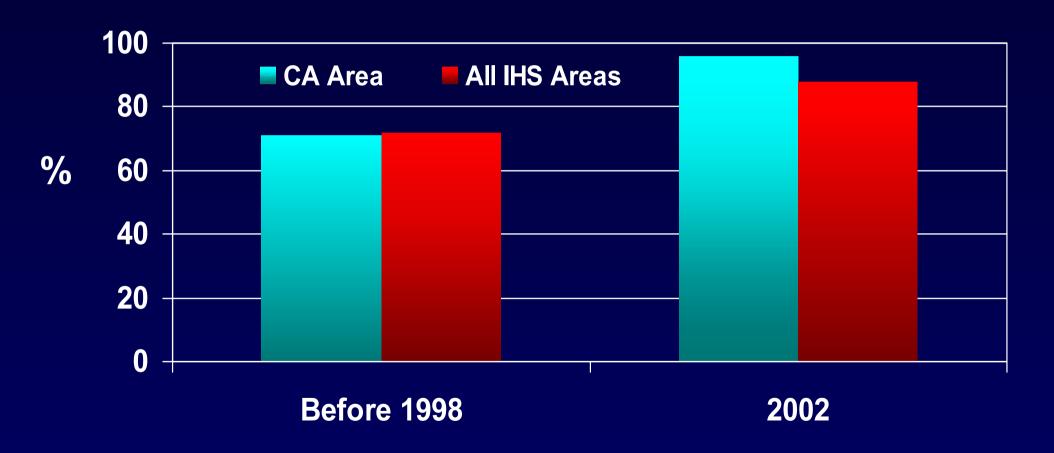
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Use Diabetes Flowsheet



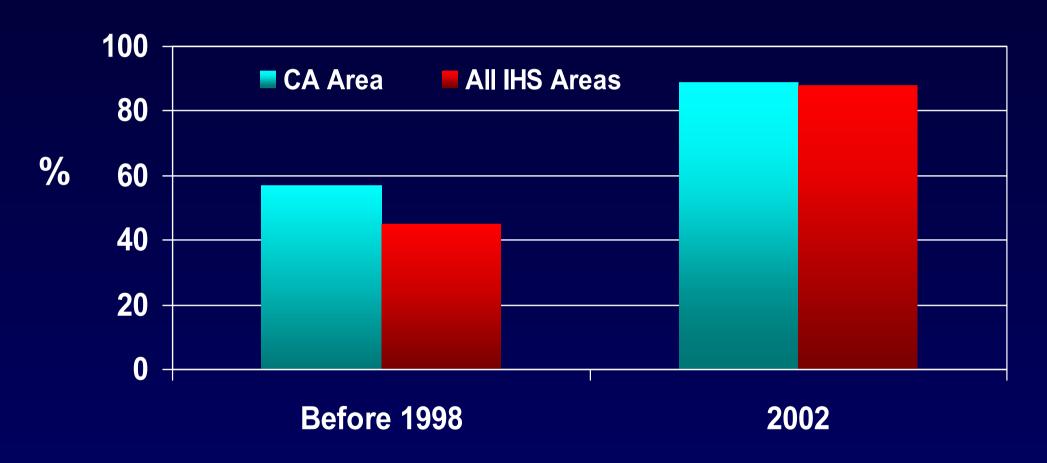
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Able to Get Diabetes Foot Exams by Specialist



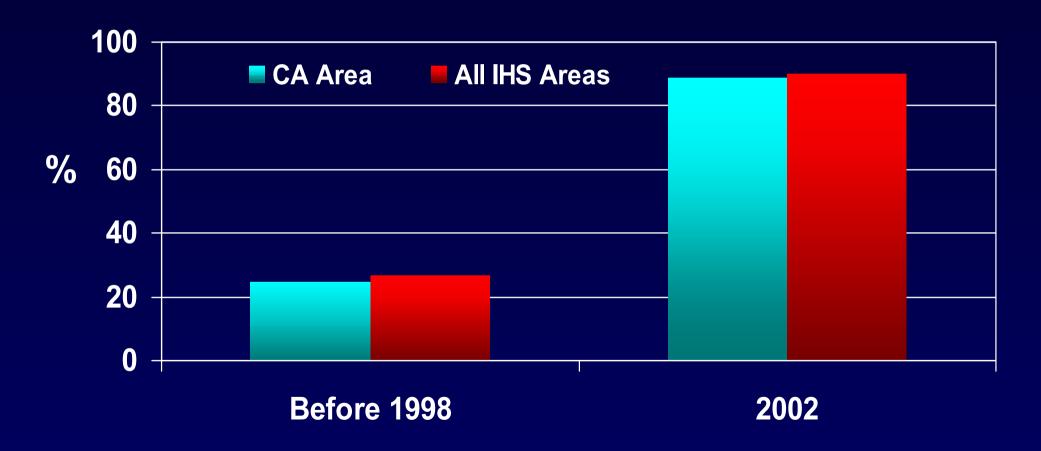
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Able to Get Diabetes Eye Exam by Specialist



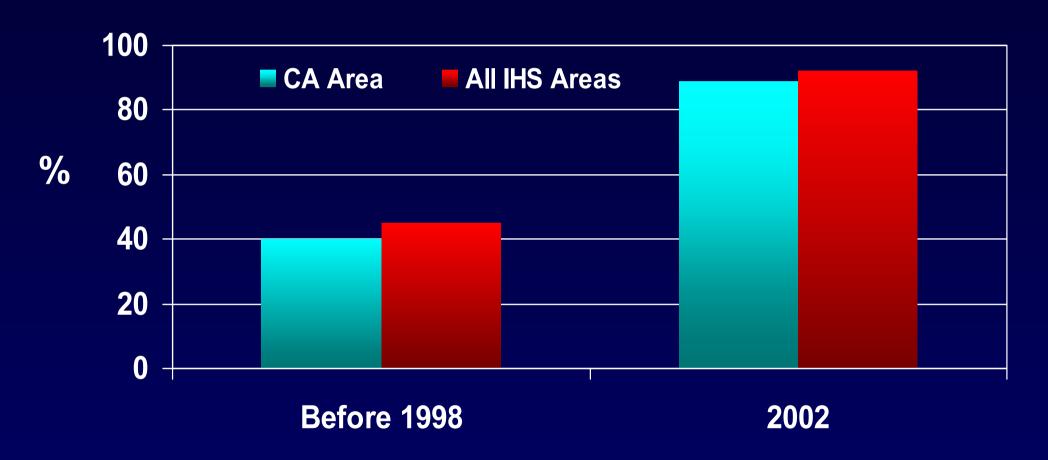
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Newer Diabetes Medications Available



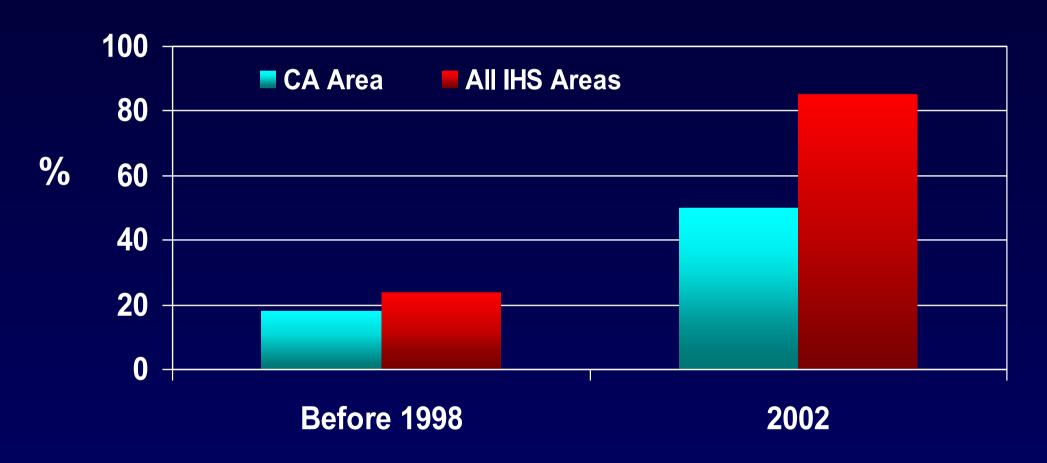
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Education Program in Your Community



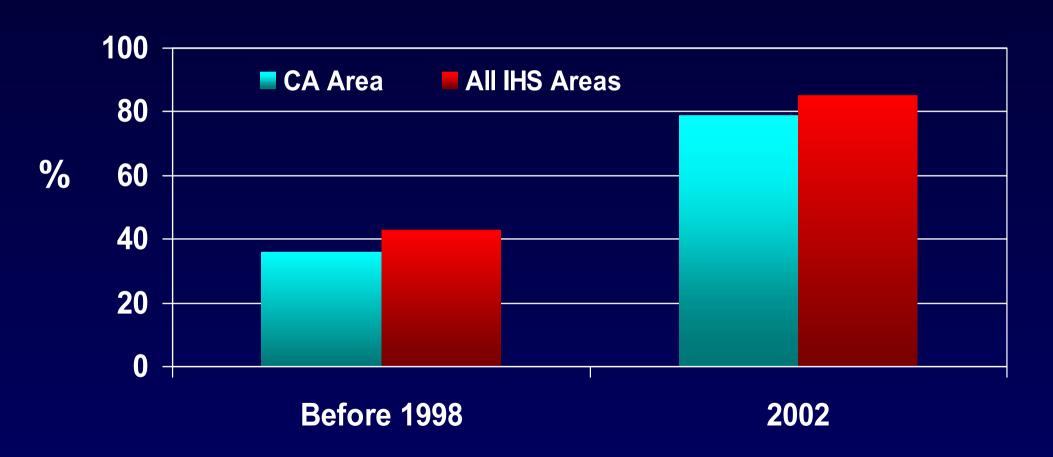
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Awareness Program in Your Community



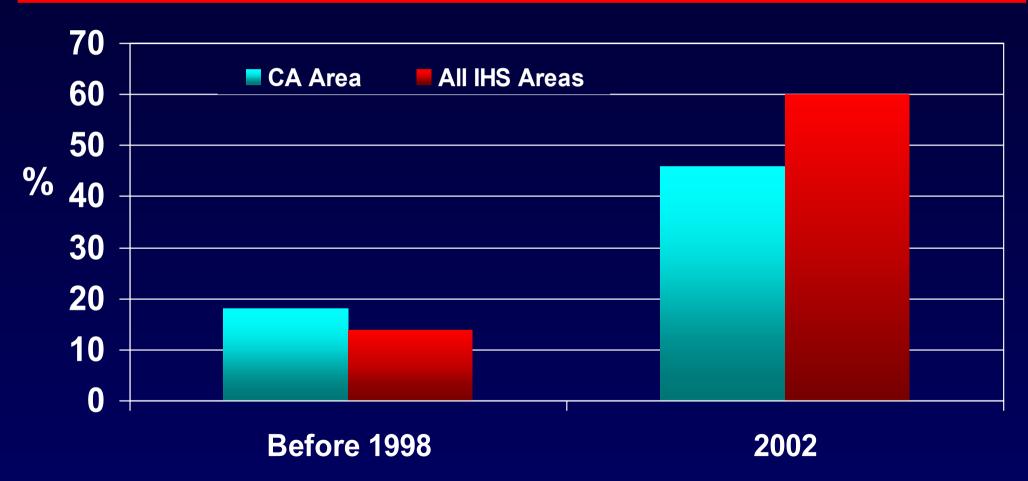
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Awareness in Schools & Work Sites



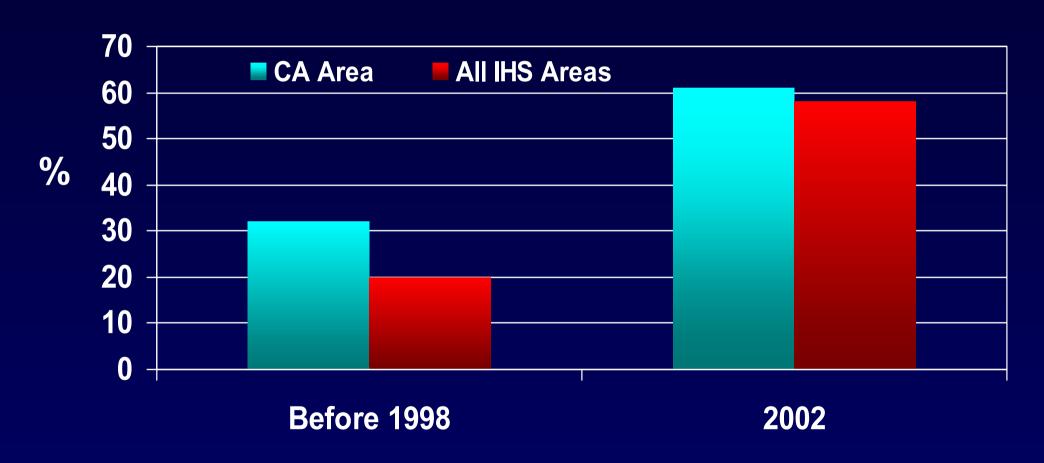
Special Diabetes Program for Indians Access to Culturally-appropriate Diabetes Education Materials



Special Diabetes Program for Indians Tribal Leaders &/or Tribal Health Workers Working Together with Community on Diabetes

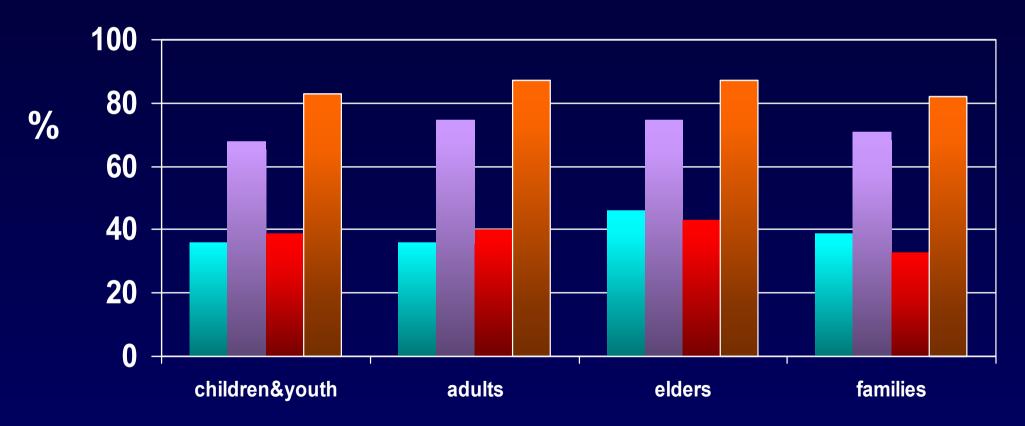


Special Diabetes Program for Indians Behavioral Services for Diabetes Available

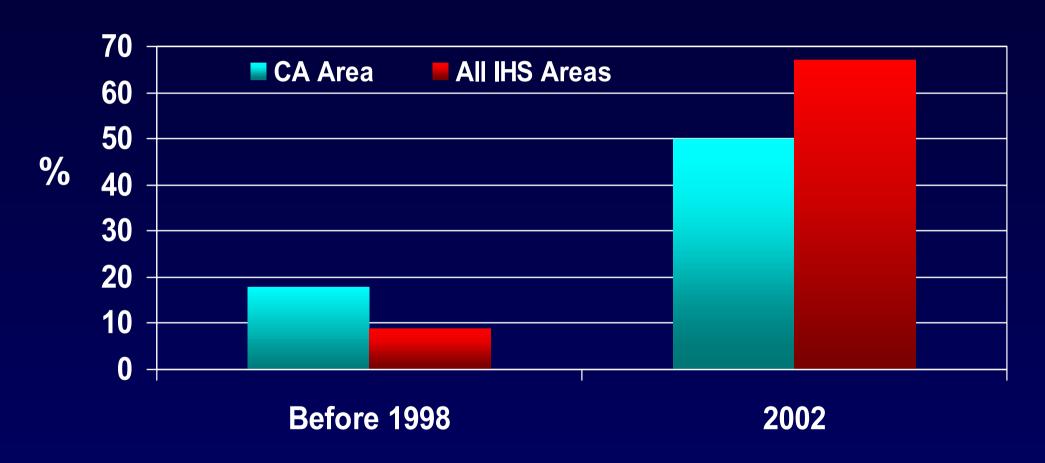


Special Diabetes Program for Indians Nutrition Education Services Available

■ CA Area before 1998
■ CA Area 2002
■ All Areas before 1998
■ All Areas 2002

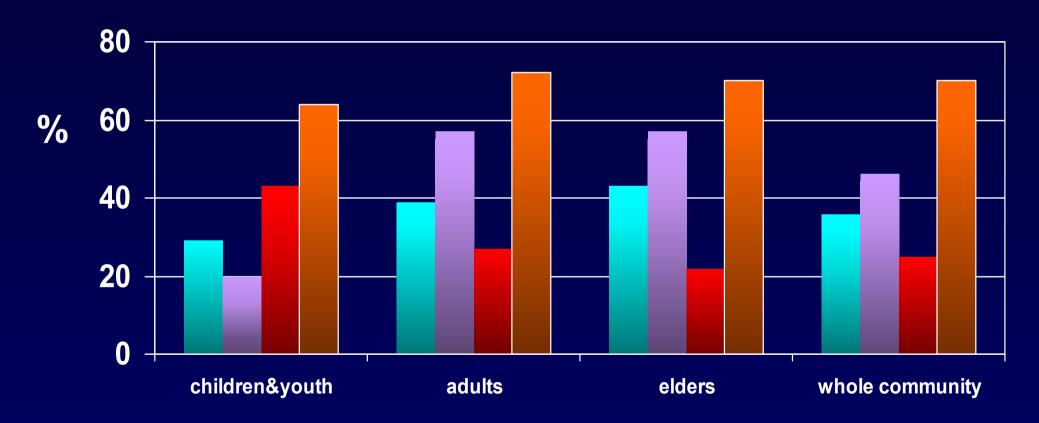


Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Prevention Programs for Children & Youth

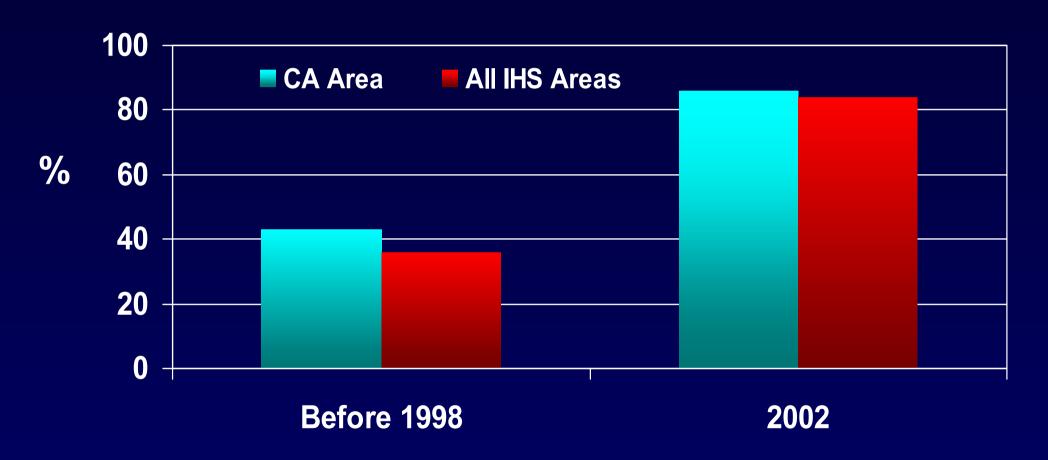


Special Diabetes Program for Indians Physical Activity Services Available

■ CA Area before 1998
■ CA Area 2002
■ All Areas before 1998
■ All Areas 2002



Special Diabetes Program for Indians Counseling for People at High Risk for Diabetes



The Future of the Special Diabetes Program for Indians

- Report to Congress!!!
- > Translate "real world" experience into descriptive epi terms
- funding beyond 2003?
- Primary Prevention: how to measure it?

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The Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)

- Major clinical trial funded by NIH
- 27 centers (including an American Indian center comprised of Zuni, Shiprock, Gila River, Salt River & Phoenix Indian Medical Center)
- Compared diet & exercise to the medication metformin

The Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)

- 3,234 overweight participants with impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)
- Average age 51 yrs (range: 25-85 yrs)
- 45% from ethnic/minority groups (171 American Indian participants, 5% of the study)

Study interventions

Eligible participants



Randomized



Standard lifestyle recommendations



Intensive Lifestyle (n = 1079)



$$(n = 1073)$$



$$(n = 1082)$$





Intensive Lifestyle Modification

A comprehensive program using a Case Management approach with the following specific aims:

- Reduction of fat and calorie intake
- Physical activity at least 150 minutes / wk
- ≥ 7% loss of body weight

Metformin

- A medication approved for use in type 2 diabetes
- Mechanism of action (how it works)
 - Lowers glucose (sugar) production by the liver
 - Increases glucose uptake and use by the muscles and organs
 - Decreases glucose uptake by the gut
 - Does not stimulate insulin production

DPP Study Results

- Participants from the lifestyle group reduced their risk of getting type 2 diabetes by 58%
- Participants from the metformin group reduced their risk of getting type 2 diabetes by 31%

DPP Study Results

- Lifestyle intervention worked very well in elderly (>60 yrs), reducing development of diabetes by 71%
- Metformin was not effective in older participants or in less overweight

What do the results of the DPP mean to ITUs?

- Screening for diabetes AND for prediabetes in Al/AN communities
- Create lifestyle programs for diabetes prevention; case management approach
- Purchase metformin for diabetes prevention

Short-term Plans for Use of the DPP Results

Press releases in the Indian press

- Feature DPP at the national TLDC diabetes conference
- Interview American Indian participants of the DPP

 Special edition of the <u>Health for</u> <u>Native Life</u> magazine

Long-term Plans for Use of the DPP Results

- Define screening criteria & issues
- Use experience from grant programs
 & others to develop lifestyle programs
- Advocate to Congress for additional funds to purchase metformin and lifestyle program equipment & training

Native

Your Tribe May be Joining The Tribal **Fitness** Movement

Taos Youth...

- They run!
- They kick!
 - They climb!

Blackfeet Women Know

Number 2

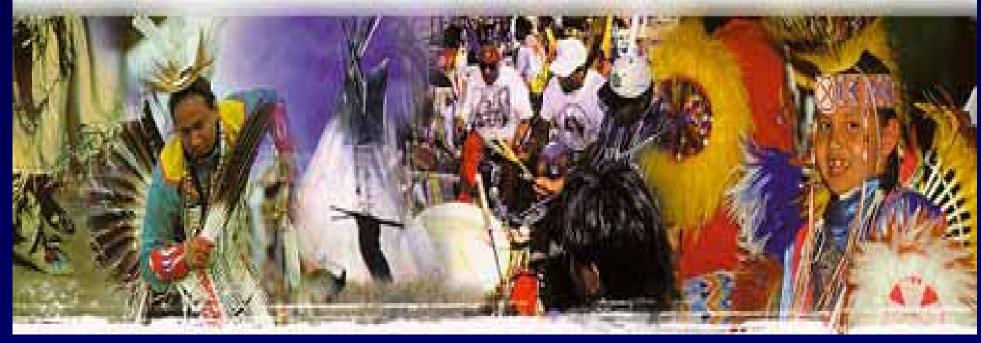
It's DOWN with Bulk, **UP** with Weight Lifting What does DPP translation mean to Al/AN communities?

HOPE!





Tribal Communities







"Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted."



Albert Einstein

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